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His system of social theory has little in common with any other that has ever been put into print. Part I, "Social Movements," comprises seventeen chapters, some with familiar titles such as "Public Opinion" and "Social Solidarity," but others with such novel headings as "Public Opinion in City and Country," "The Rules of the Game," "Social Gatherings," and "The Rise and Fall of the Individual Great Man." Part II, "Social Institutions," selects these twelve for a chapter each: state, property, family, church, school, occupation, charity, amusement, art, science, business, and war. Part III, "Social Measurement," has a chapter on "The Social Survey of a Community," but the other six chapters are rather a comparative study of institutions.

The title is misleading. Only two of the thirty-seven chapters treat of education, while the others rarely mention it or have any obvious connection with it. But every page bristles with epigrams or striking facts, so that one may dip into the book anywhere and become interested.

F. R. CLOW

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL  
OSHKOSH, WIS.

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*Seventeenth-Century Life in the Country Parish, with Special Reference to Local Government.* By ELEANOR TROTTER. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1919. Pp. 242. 10s.

Students of England in the seventeenth century are accustomed to devote their attention largely to revolutionary movements and constitutional changes. Ultimately these have had a profound effect upon the whole Anglo-Saxon race. But, according to Miss Trotter, "the machinery for administration of the laws and the maintenance of peace was so decentralized that the life of the average man flowed on undisturbed."

The author does not give us an intimate picture of this "life of the average man," but she does outline in an interesting fashion the more formal aspects of parish life. Churchwardens, Anglican priest, overseers of the poor, petty constable, surveyor and justice of the peace are treated at some length, as are laborers and apprentices, rogues and vagabonds. A single chapter is devoted to the "social life of the village community."

One gathers from the whole discussion the hopeful view that, having weathered the seventeenth-century storm, the English-speaking world at least may survive the terrors of the twentieth century.

STUART A. QUEEN

SIMMONS COLLEGE